

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The patrons of our mill will be interested to know that we have recently installed complete electrical drives for the entire outfit. This with our gas power gives us two independent sources of power. With this equipment we can more than ever before insure our patrons of prompt and continuous service. As we have often said before our feed grinding plant is at your service every day in the week, morning and afternoon and nights and Sunday if necessary.

INTERMEDIATE CHICK FEED

For four to six weeks old chicks we have a grain feed that is courser than chick feed but finer than scratch feed. It is just right to follow chick feed and to grow the chicks on until they are old enough to eat the courser grains. It is intermediate chick feed.

We put this feed up in 10 lb., 25 lb. and 100 lb. packages. Poultry raisers will see the merits of this feed immediately. It supplies an urgent need in their business.

BABY CHICKS

We will have a big supply of all kinds the latter end of this week. Prices on some breeds are lower.

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

23 Public Square

East Smith Road

MEDINA, OHIO

LIVE STOCK FACTS

PARASITES CAUSE BIG LOSS

Injury From Insects Is Greatest Among Lambs and Young Sheep—Ways to Prevent Diseases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sheep probably suffer more than any other kind of live stock from parasites. They are practically immune to tuberculosis, which is one of the serious ailments of cattle and swine, and among sheep there is nothing comparable to the devastating outbreaks of cholera among swine. Sheep have comparatively few bacterial diseases. Nevertheless, there is a steady loss of sheep in all parts of the country and this loss is mostly due to parasites.

It is the sheep owners' business to prevent disease rather than to attempt to cure it after it has made its appearance. While there are special treatments for the various diseases which makes it advisable to call a competent veterinarian, there are a number of ways to prevent diseases caused by parasites. Among these pasture rotation, use of forage crops, feeding from racks or board floors, draining or filling swamps, and preventing wandering dogs from getting into the flock. Permanent pastures perpetuate parasites, it is stated. The eggs of internal parasites pass from the animals in the manure and thus the pastures become infested. The proper disposal of the manure will aid in preventing this.

Damage from parasites is greatest, as a rule, among lambs and young sheep. Hence, it is important to pay special attention to the care and handling of lambs and yearlings. Prompt action to ascertain the cause when sheep become unthrifty will often prevent serious loss.

Parasites of sheep are divided into two general groups, external and internal. Among the former, lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites are the most common. One application of sodium fluoride in the form of a powder rubbed into the skin will kill biting lice, but not sucking lice. Both kinds of lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites

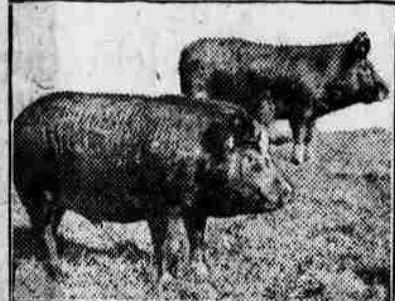
IMPORTANCE OF BEST STOCK

Good Care and Right Kind of Feed Are Best Means of Preventing Undersized Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of good breeding in the growth of live stock, and especially in the prevention of runts, is illustrated by the experience of an Indiana swine grower. "I started with stock," he remarks in a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture "direct from the foundation stock of the breed, and the results were satisfactory. When I had time to read of the work of other men, the results of feed composition and experimental feed trials, I took from these experiences what I thought practical for me to follow, and the results, though not exceptional, have been the natural results of good blood and good feed. One of my boars, farrowed in April several years ago, weighed 165 pounds the following September. At sixteen months he weighed 606 pounds, at twenty-eight months 850 pounds, and the following fall 1,015 pounds. This boar was one in a lot of 15, as uniform a bunch as I ever saw. Others grew into 600 and 800 pound hogs under farmers' care."

"In addition to good lines," he adds "care and the right kind of feed are important means of preventing undersized animals, but the most important of all is the man with the feed basket, for it is the eye of the master that fattens his cattle." So far as runts



Eliminate All Females That Are Not Good Mothers to Prevent Appearance of Runts in Litters.

are concerned, I have never found it profitable to raise them under any treatment. I have seen lots of before and after taking illustrations on paper, but not in the feed lot."

MANY JUNE MEETINGS FOR OHIO FARMERS

Experimental work on 4,000 acres of farm crops, showing soil fertility, orchard and vegetable culture tests will be explained to Ohio farmers at fieldday meetings during June in different sections of Ohio.

Meetings have been arranged at the various experiment farms as follows:

Summit County farm bureau at the Ohio Experiment Station, June 17.

Fieldday, Southeastern Test Farm, Carpenter, Meigs County, June 18.

Augsburg County farm bureau at Miami County experiment farm, Troy, June 21.

Lorain County farm bureau at Ohio Experiment Station, June 21.

Montgomery and Champaign Co. farm bureaus at Miami County experiment farm, June 22.

Preble County farm bureau at Southwestern Test Farm, Germantown, Montgomery County, June 21.

Fieldday, June 23, Miami County experiment farm, Troy.

Annual Wheatfield day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, June 24.

Fieldday, Northwestern test farm, Findlay, June 24.

Fieldday, Trumbull County experiment farm, Cortland, June 28.

Fieldday, Mahoning County experiment farm, Canfield, June 30.

Vegetable gardeners' fieldday, Truck Experiment Farm, Washington County, Marietta, June 30.

Delaware County farm bureau, at Ohio Experiment Station, June 27.

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OATMAN'S HARDWARE



Where Pasture Is Abundant Sheep Need No Other Feed.

are destroyed by dipping the sheep. For lice and sheep ticks a number of dips are recommended in the bulletin, including coal tar creosote, creosol, and nicotine, or nicotine and sulphur. For scab mites the official dips are lime-sulphur and nicotine-sulphur dips. Arsenical dips are not well suited to sheep dipping. All places which have been occupied by lousy sheep should be regarded as dangerous from this standpoint for a period of three weeks; if occupied by ticky sheep, as dangerous for two months; if occupied by scabby sheep, as dangerous for a month or two in the case of pastures, and a year or more in the case of buildings. Quarantine measures are essential in eradicating scab.

The most common internal parasites of sheep include tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, and a few other forms such as maggots causing grub in the head, the tongue-worm and the one-celled protozoa. One of the most common of these is the grub, infestation with which can be largely prevented by smearing the nose of the sheep with a preparation made of equal parts of tar and grease, or tar and fish oil. Other important internal parasites discussed in the bulletin are tapeworms, the gid parasites, hydatid, liver flukes, stomach worms, nodular worms, hookworms, and lungworms. Of these, certain tapeworms are fairly common over the entire United States; one tapeworm occurs only in the West; gid is most prevalent in Montana; liver flukes are most common in the Gulf states and the Pacific Coast states; stomach worms and lungworms take a heavy toll in sheep in almost every state in the Union, and nodular worms and hookworms are common in the South and East.

FULL VALUE OF BUTTERMILK

Particularly Advantageous When Fed in Connection With Corn or Other Feeds.

The greatest or full value of buttermilk and skim milk for feeding is secured only when fed in connection with other feeds. Buttermilk fed alone to pigs does not give the results it does when fed in connection with corn.

Best Practice With Manure. Hauling manure direct from the barn and spreading it on the field at once is the best practice in handling manure.

Get Collar to Fit. Get a collar that fits the horse. A good collar costs money but a horse with a sore shoulder will cost money also.

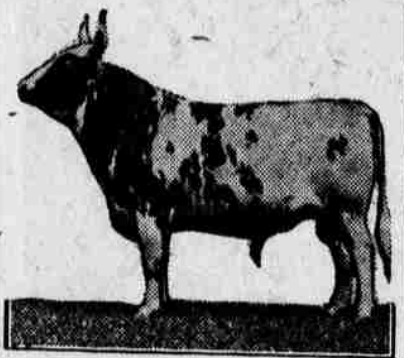
DAIRY POINTS

NEED OF BULL ASSOCIATION

County Agent Obligated to Hustle Around and Arrange for Exchange of Purebred Sire.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"I was in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina, some weeks ago," says a field man of the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, "and had an opportunity of witnessing an incident which throws new light on the usefulness of the bull association organization. There is an association in that county, and I was invited to 'sit in' at a meeting of the



Bull Associations Should Get the Best Bulls Obtainable.

board of directors. The question of holding a sale came up, and the county agent read a letter he had received from some farmers in another community who wanted to buy stock, and were coming to Mecklenburgh county to see what they could get. The directors appointed a committee to receive them and show them around.

"Thus this piece of business was provided for, and placed in the hands of the right persons. Otherwise the county agent would have had to give up other work he had on hand, and search for some one to whom he could refer the visitors, and go with them. Even then he would not have had the information so readily available as these breeders themselves had it.

"In another county I saw a different thing, which shows how the county agent is loaded down with work where there is no such organization. He had succeeded in getting a number of farmers in different parts of the county to take up pure breeding, and had placed some good bulls with them. These sires had now been used for two years, and a change had to be made. So the county agent found it necessary to hustle around and arrange exchanges among these farmers to keep the good sires at work; otherwise the owners would have sold them, and might have neglected to buy new ones, and might have lost the use of a good bull. If there had been a bull association in the county it would have attended to the business of exchanging, as one of its regular functions, and left the county agent free to take up other important work."

FEEDING VALUE OF POTATOES

Rank Below Good Corn Silage on Account of Higher Percentage of Moisture in Forage.

From the standpoint of feeding value for dairy cows, it may be said that potatoes rank below good corn silage. The latter contains about 26 per cent dry matter and the former, about 21 per cent. The chemical composition of raw potatoes and corn silage is very similar. Both contain about 1 per cent of digestible protein and between 16 and 17 per cent of digestible carbohydrates and fats, but potatoes contain somewhat more moisture than well-cured corn silage. Potatoes at 36 cents a bushel would cost \$12 a ton, whereas silage is worth less than one-half that price under present conditions.

PROVIDING SALT FOR COWS

Best Plan Is to Give Animals Constant Supply—Once Each Day Is About Right.

The best way to provide salt for the cows is to give them a constant supply so they have easy access to it. The average cow will use about half a pound a week. If salt is provided daily an ounce each day will be about right, giving more or less according to the demands of the individual animals. Cows giving milk require more than those not in lactation.

INCREASING YIELD OF COWS

Foreign Competition Can Be Eliminated by Better Breeding, Right Feed and Care.

Better breeding, the right kind and amount of feed and good care are the only ways the production of our dairy cows can be increased. When this is done, foreign countries flooding our markets with their butter will have to look elsewhere for customers.

Number of Eggs to Set.

Fifteen eggs are enough for any hen to cover, and during very cold weather or with very small hens, better results will often be secured if no more than 11 or 13 eggs are allowed to each one.

The Barn.

The dairy barn with a lot of expensive fixtures is not absolute necessary.

POULTRY CACKLES

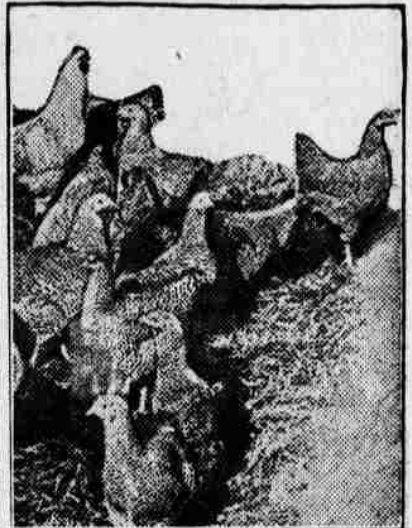
RIGHT FOWLS FOR BREEDING

Hens Are Preferable to Pullets as They Lay Larger Eggs—Free Range Is Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If cockerels or pullets are used in the breeding flock they should be well matured, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture advise. Hens are better than pullets. They lay larger eggs, which produce stronger chicks. Yearling and two-year-old hens are better than older ones. Pullets used as breeders should be mated with a cock rather than with a cockerel. If a cockerel is used he should be mated with hens rather than with pullets. As a rule, well-matured cockerels will give better fertility than cocks.

When possible, free range should be provided for the breeding stock. It is better to provide it during the entire fall and winter before the breeding season, but if this is not possible, free range just preceding and during the breeding season will be of great value. Birds on free



Breeding Flock on Government Poultry Farm, Beltsville, Md.

range will get more exercise and, therefore, will be in better health and will give higher fertility, better hatches, and stronger chicks.

The breeding flock needs careful supervision to make sure that the fowls keep in good breeding condition. The birds and the houses should be examined often to see that they are not infested with lice or mites. Either of these pests in any numbers will seriously affect or totally destroy fertility. Care must be exercised also to see that the male does not frost his comb or wattles. If these are frosted his ability to fertilize eggs will be impaired and may not be recovered for several weeks. On very cold nights when there is danger of the combs being frosted the males to be used as breeders must be put in a warm place, such as a box or crate of suitable size partly covered by a bag or cloth. The breeding male should be examined occasionally after feeding to see that his crop is full and that he is not growing thin. Some males will allow the hens to eat all the feed, with the result that they get out of condition. If this happens the male must be fed separately from the hens at least once a day.

Provide the breeding stock with comfortable quarters. The house must be draft proof, yet well ventilated and dry. The birds should not be crowded. If the birds are yarded, 4 square feet of floor space per bird should be allowed, but on free range from 3 to 3½ square feet per bird will be enough.

The breeders must be fed so as to keep them in such condition that they will produce eggs. Any good laying ration is suitable for this purpose. Beef scrap should not run above 10 or 15 per cent of the total ration. The birds should be kept in good flesh but should not be allowed to become excessively fat. All whole or cracked grain should be fed in litter. This forces the fowls to exercise by scratching for it. As a supply of green feed is usually lacking late in the winter or early in the spring, sprouted oats, cabbage, mangels, or cut clover or alfalfa should be fed.

GIVE CHICKS SKIMMED MILK

Considered Desirable for Youngsters During First Week, According to Specialists.

Skimmed milk is considered by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture very desirable for chicks during the first week. In order to insure that all chicks get the milk it is advisable to dip the chick's beak in milk before it gets any other food. (This can best be done when removing chicks from the incubator.) Give milk to drink as long as it is advisable.

MUCH LOSS IS PREVENTABLE

Farmers Lose \$15,000,000 Every Year by Selling Fertile Eggs—Rooster Is Cause.

Selling fertile eggs for market purposes during warm weather cost farmers \$15,000,000 a year, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This loss is preventable. The rooster makes the egg fertile. The fertile egg makes the blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market.

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Opinions.
"What is your opinion of the tariff?"
"It's a great question," replied Senator Sorghum, "on which I do not permit myself personal views. My public opinions are regulated largely by the lines of business in which my most influential constituents happen to be engaged."

W. J. WALL, Druggist, Medina, Ohio

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